

A Visit Of Significance

While the distinguished visitor had little to say publicly as to the purpose of his visit and nothing of what the outcome might portend, the surprise visit of Marshall Sir Edward Ellington of London, an emissary of the Royal Air Force, to the Turner Valley oil field in Alberta recently may have results of far-reaching importance, not only to the producers of crude oil themselves but to the entire Western country.

If representations made to Sir Edward by Turner Valley producers of crude oil come to fruition, the light is perhaps not far distant when highly refined gasoline suitable for the exacting purposes of aviation may be shipped to Great Britain or elsewhere for storage in considerable quantities, with the Royal Air Force as consumer and consignee. This, at any rate, is the hope of producers who are of the opinion that Alberta crude, when properly processed, is eminently suitable for such a purpose because of its high octane content, an opinion which was endorsed by Sir Edward himself.

If the claims of the producers as to the suitability of the product can be substantiated to the satisfaction of the British authorities it is quite within the realm of possibility that a new market for what is now a surplus commodity will be opened up as a result of Sir Edward Ellington's visit and investigations.

Not A Very Surprising

Although Sir Edward's visit was a surprise to the extent that presumably no one in the prairie provinces had any advance intimation of it, it is not after all very surprising that the British authorities should by this time be taking some cognizance of, and interest in, the output and potentialities of the Turner Valley oil field.

As a producer of crude of high quality with great potential capacity, the Turner Valley is a natural and logical export stage. Substantially all of its output has been marketed and sufficient tests have been made to demonstrate beyond any doubt that it is a reservoir of great extent and great capacity; indeed claims have been made without contradiction that it is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the British Empire.

Under these circumstances and with the consumption of gasoline by the Royal Air Force growing by leaps and bounds as Britain strengthens her aerial arm and commences to build up a formidable fleet, it is a possible step, it should not occasion any great surprise as those in charge of the Empire's defence should include a field of this magnitude in their survey of all available resources, a commodity which is becoming an increasing demand in times of peace and of which ample and safe supplies in the event of war, would be a vital necessity.

Would Solve Problems

It is certain that if contracts could be entered into with the British government, or some concern acting on behalf of the British government, for the supply of substantial quantities of either the crude oil or the refined product from the Turner Valley field, it will go some way towards solving the producers' vexed problem of finding suitable markets to absorb the rapid increase in available surplus Alberta petroleum.

The prospect, at least, opens up a wide vista of speculation. There is the possibility, for instance, that the British government might regard the Alberta oil pool of sufficient potential, if not immediate, value, to be willing to subsidize the line to the head of the Great Lakes or the Hudson River or to Churchill on the Hudson's Bay, to insure the availability of a supply source in the event of other sources being shut off.

Either project would be of great value to Great Britain in an emergency and the former particularly would be an additional asset to the producers in marketing their surplus oil for commercial use in Eastern Canada. A subsidized pipeline to the head of the Great Lakes would undoubtedly enable Alberta oil to compete on an economic basis with Mid-Continent oil in the eastern markets.

Then, too, the great strides being made in development of aviation in Canada, both military and commercial, between a permanently widening market for Alberta crude in the west with the prospect of an increasing market in the east, if the cost of transportation can be reduced to an economic level. A subsidized pipeline might meet this requirement if the railways are unwilling or unable to grant further concessions in carrying charges.

Should Be Pressed Home

Certainly these prospects and possibilities are worthy of serious investigation and it is to be presumed that the producers themselves will not let an opportunity slip to press their claims for consideration with the greatest possible vigor.

Any outlet which will enable Alberta oil producers to market their product to full capacity is of great value to the entire Western country, not only the oil industry itself but to all other industries with which it may be linked, not excluding agriculture. It should have the effect of cheapening the product to the consumer in the prairie provinces, and the associated industries which a constant and plentiful supply of petroleum products should afford an expanding outlet for agricultural products.

No Use For Revolvers

Law-Abiding Canadian Citizens Do Not Carry Them

The average law-abiding citizen of Canada would no more carry a revolver in his hip pocket than a stick of dynamite. It simply does not occur to him that when he goes foraging he should carry such a weapon in the pocket of his car. Far too many revolvers are privately owned, but great numbers of them are war souvenirs, probably not discharged in many years. The situation in the United States is quite different. Any proposal there for real control of revolvers and pistols arouses resentment and strong opposition. In most States it is lawful for men to carry revolvers, and a common practice—Ottawa Journal.

Is What Physiologist Calls Boy

Raised on Meatless Diet

The magnificent health of a British lad whose vegetarian parents restricted him to a meatless diet has led one of Great Britain's foremost physiologists to believe he has located the "most perfect boy."

Sir Leonard Hill, director of research at St. John Clinic and Institute of Physical Medicine, wrote in the British Medical Journal of the young whose father and mother retired years ago to the vegetable patch.

He did not identify the nine-year-old boy who weighs 160 pounds and stands four feet four.

The perfect specimen doesn't eat meat, fish, eggs or butter, walks 10 miles daily before breakfast, then sits down to one slice of pineapple, followed by a baked apple, a tomato onion pie with a thin crust, made of whole meal flour; cheese, and milk—10 ounces in all.

For he doesn't have tea, but two apples, one orange and two small tomatoes.

May Not Pass Test

Inventor Of Ice Cream Vegetables Thinks He Has Something

Philip Irving of Irvington, New Jersey, insists his invention is ice cream, but whether the public will say it's spinach and the heck with it remains to be tested. Wenger, an old fish, eggs or butter, walks 10 miles daily before breakfast, then sits down to one slice of pineapple, followed by a baked apple, a tomato onion pie with a thin crust, made of whole meal flour; cheese, and milk—10 ounces in all.

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Get the new, large economy size—each tin contains 1 1/2 lbs. in smaller, regular size.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

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Get a line on this mild, mellow, easy to handle, and easy to use oil of extra viscosity in telling your own. No need to fish around for a pump or a hose. It's all there in one place. OGDEN'S rolls them out in a line—especially when you use the pick of the pump—Chancellor's or Viper's.

For more information, write to OGDEN'S, 1000 10th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

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Growing In Importance

Turkey Now Centre Of Impending Ring Of Alliances

Turkey has become a vital factor in Europe's negotiations for preserving peace and preparations for possible future wars. The "Slack Man of Europe"—as the old Ottoman Empire was known—is the centre of an impending ring of alliances and, spending 80 per cent. of income on rearmament, is sick no more.

Turkey has defensive alliances and non-aggression pacts extending from Mid-Asia to Mid-Europe, from the Balkans to Soviet Russia, and from the Danube to the Black Sea. With Turkey as leader, the little but well-armed states of the Balkan Entente—Yugoslavia, Greece, Rumania and Turkey—and Bulgaria, which again is on friendly terms with the great powers, could put 10,000,000 soldiers in the field.

For many years Turkey has had a friendly alliance with Soviet Russia and she is a signatory of the Sandatist (Atlantic) pact with Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan.

Of increasing importance are her increasingly cordial relations with Great Britain and France, the powerful nations in Europe. In contrast with her pre-war ties with Imperial Germany.

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Midnet Sun Is Powerful

Electric Light So Hot It Has To Be Water-Cooled

A brilliant sun of electric light, in which a midnet sun, one-fifth as bright as the real sun, shines through a miniature Niagara Falls, has been announced.

The light itself is no bigger than a pin-head but it is so hot it would melt steel were it not contained by a water which pours three quarts of water over it every minute.

The "sun" and the "Niagara" together are small enough to be housed in a glass tube the size of a shotgun cartridge.

The lamp, developed in the General Electric Company laboratories at Nela Park, Cleveland, produces 1,000 watts from a mercury arc. It consists of two glass tubes, one within the other. The small tube is of quartz. Within it is the midnet sun—a globe of mercury and a trace of argon gas. Between this quartz tube, about as big as a cigarette, and the other glass case flows the water.

Although the heat generates 90 per cent. of the water, shot, it allows virtually all the ultra-violet light to escape to the glass.

This gives the new lamp promising therapeutic possibilities.

Ever greater value the lamp was seen in photo-engraving processes, because, General Electric engineers said, the mercury arc "can neither wander nor wobble." This steadiness makes possible engraving with "an almost perfect screen, each of which when viewed under the microscope, appears astonishingly clear cut."

SELECTED RECIPES

15 cups pastry flour
1 1/2 cup St. Lawrence or Durham
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 1/2 cups baking powder
1 1/2 cups milk
1 1/2 cups butter
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 1/2 cups milk
1 1/2 cups butter

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add milk and butter. Mix well. Pour into a greased pan. Bake at about 350 degrees F. approximately 20 minutes. Cool. Cut into squares. Sprinkle with sugar.

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Once you sweeten your morning cereal with BEE HIVE Syrup you'll know how good cereal can taste.

TRY IT TOMORROW

Britain Has Long Pure

In Building Armaments She Could Outstrip Any Rival

Great Britain has to-day reason to be thankful that many years ago she pulled herself out of the depression and set her economic house in order, for that achievement gives her assurance as much as that of 1912. The cruiser also costs four times as much. The pre-war battleship of 25,000 tons cost £2,500,000, the modern 35,000-ton cruiser cost the staggering sum of £8,000,000. Aeroplanes cost as much as £2,500,000. The best machines used in the last war. The increase in cost is due not only to size but to science, as all fighting machines that she can outstrip all her rivals in the armaments race. In the House of Commons recently, Sir John Simon gave some figures on what expenditure on armaments meant. The destroyer of to-day is nearly twice as big and costs four times as much as that of 1912. The cruiser also costs four times as much. The pre-war battleship of 25,000 tons cost £2,500,000, the modern 35,000-ton cruiser cost the staggering sum of £8,000,000. 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Poultry Commission In Great Britain Following Methods Used In Canada

In 1935 the Poultry Reorganization Commission for England and Wales appointed a technical committee to consider the present methods of supply and distribution of hatchery eggs, day-old chicks, and breeding stock in Great Britain, both generally and with particular reference to the reduction of poultry mortality, and to make recommendations for the improvement of those methods.

Some of the best poultry work in the world has been done in Canada, and naturally in drawing up their scheme the technical committee based their recommendations on what has been done in the Dominion for many years, principally on the Record of Performance and Hatchery Approval policies which have been in operation during the past 20 years.

On the findings of the technical committee, the British Minister of Agriculture has now set up a Poultry Commission for Great Britain with powers to control the distribution of breeding stock, hatchery eggs and day-old chicks, with the responsibility of conducting the distribution schemes on voluntary lines, assisted by premiums from the Exchequer in diminishing scale. In accordance with the establishment of the search station has been undertaken for the investigation of major diseases and problems connected with the industry.

Some years ago the Canadian Record of Performance Policy received international recognition for its merits as a medium for the development of general efficiency in farm flocks, now, as an additional mark of approval the British Minister of Agriculture has incorporated practically the whole Canadian Record of Performance Policy into the British Poultry Policy. The British Minister stated in the British Parliament that "the British Government was of the opinion that a factor contributing to the present difficulties of the poultry industry was the lack of organization in the marketing of home-produced eggs and poultry." The Canadian example was readily available, with the result that the marketing scheme is substantially a replica of the methods followed in Canada.

Better Red Clover

Canadian Experiment Station Working To Produce Superior Seed

Much breeding work has been done with red clover in recent years at experimental stations in Canada and other countries. This applies to both single-cut and double-cut varieties, as a result, there are now a number of these types now available to be superior under Canadian conditions than those now generally grown.

There is, for example, the Ottawa Selection of double-cut red clover which has been obtained by the selection methods at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, since 1913. This strain is a more vigorous grower, has heavier yields, and the same quality red clover now grown. It is such an improvement over the ordinary red clover that steps were taken in 1937 by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to have it multiplied on a large scale for distribution. Seed was placed with 28 farmers in the Rose Cornet district, Prescott county, Ont., where it is isolated from crossing with other strains and its purity retained. The prospects for a crop of seed this year are very good so far, and it is hoped that some 25,000 to 30,000 pounds will be produced for further distribution in 1938.

It is expected that this strain of red clover will eventually replace the common sort over large areas. Later in the season, the Plant Production Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, will have more complete information regarding the supply of this seed available.

Scheme Did Not Work

Romano Caruso, 51, a landlady in Venice, Italy, was unable to collect 66 lire (\$2.50) owed him by Fortunato Vecchiato. He removed the roof of the single room and kitchen which Vecchiato, his wife and their two children occupied, hoping the rain would drive them out. He was arrested.

The builders of the famous leaning tower of Pisa, Italy, intended it to be vertical, but one side sank when it was only 36 feet high and they finished it in the slanting position.

Italy is worried over numerous cancellations of tourists' reservations recently.

Rust-Resistant Seed Wheat

Sufficient For Needs Of Saskatchewan—Was Planted Next Season

Sufficient stocks of the rust-resistant wheat, Thatcher, Apex and known, to meet the seeding requirements of all farmers in the rust area of Saskatchewan would be produced this year, stated Professor Mashey Champlin, of the field husbandry department, University of Saskatchewan.

Prof. Champlin, who played a major role in the development of Apex wheat, told a reporter he was in complete accord with Major H. G. L. Strange of Winnipeg, who stated recently that some manner of retaining most of the rust-resistant wheat varieties for seeding purposes should be devised.

Provided that no new form of rust virulent enough to affect the rust-resistant wheats invade Saskatchewan next year, the damage caused wheat crops from rust this year would not be so great, stated Mr. Champlin. He explained that the appearance of new and more virulent rust forms was a remote possibility.

It is felt among wheat experts generally and supported by grain agencies that 1938 will be the first year in the history of Western Canada that the menace of rust will not be a threat to any great extent.

Under rust conditions this year, the three rust resistant varieties of Thatcher, Apex and Remon, have stood up well. Numerous instances have been reported where non-resistant wheat crops were cut for feed this year whereas rust-resistant varieties on adjoining fields yielded well.

The field husbandry professor was pleased with the performance of Apex wheat, developed at the University of Saskatchewan. He estimated conservatively that there were now 20,000 acres seeded to Apex wheat, which would yield better than Marquis and is more rust-resistant than Thatcher.

"I should like to see an agency formed whereby the stock of rust-resistant wheat could be kept for seeding supplies and be made easily available to farmers," he said.

Still Going Strong

New Jersey Man Crosses Continent In 34-Year-Old Car

George C. Green, 57-year-old mailman of Lambertville, New Jersey, arrived in Los Angeles in a one-cylinder ten-horsepower 1904 Oldsmobile, which he drove 4,600 miles, against the contest, with a side trip to the 14,109-foot summit of Pike's Peak, in the Colorado Rockies.

Accompanied by his wife, who accompanied him, were jubilant over the performance of the venerable vehicle, which Mr. Green bought in 1907 and has kept in running shape ever since. With many stops on the way, their trip took them six weeks.

At the end of the same trip, they went to arrive in September in Lambertville, where the Chamber of Commerce plans to proclaim a "George Green day."

The car has no speedometer, oil gauge, water gauge or other instruments, so Mr. Green does not know how far he has driven it. It makes 30 miles to the gallon of gas.

It has a top of 25 miles an hour, although Mr. Green is suspected of bettering this occasionally by coasting down mountains.

Mr. Green uses the car almost daily in Lambertville for business.

A Supreme Optimist

Hopes To Collect Salary He Earned About 35 Years Ago

P. G. Piggott, Chatham, Ont., industrialist, has received a letter from a supreme optimist—with a long memory. The writer says he was in Mr. Piggott's employ in 1906, and "owing to important business" left Chatham Aug. 3 of that year, without collecting his pay. He wants Mr. Piggott to forward him any money due him in unpaid wages.

Bergen, Norway, with an annual average rainfall of 72 inches, has a downpour nearly every day which washes the streets and keeps them virtually immaculate.

We may as well recognize that there is only one way to limit bombing and curb the bomber, and that is to outlaw it completely.

Subway trains in Moscow, Russia, carry nearly 400,000 passengers daily.

Peasant Note Is Vogue in Aprons

Household Arts by Alice Brooks



Pattern 4205

Each stitch—the opportunity for color—a simple apron to make. You'll feel redressed in it! Pattern 4205 contains a transfer pattern of apron with two motifs 7 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches and with five motifs correctly placed on straps; materials needed; illustrations of stitches; directions for making apron; color schemes.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coin (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Did Not Fear Men

Baby Elephant Ignored Mother To Follow Rangers For Food

A story of the fearlessness of man shown by a baby elephant is told in the annual report of the Federated Malay States Game Department. When a herd was climbing a sandy riverbank in Pahang a very young calf elephant sank in the loose silt halfway up and could go no farther.

The calf was seen by some country folk in a boat. They called several rangers, and by the united efforts of nearly a dozen men the exhausted calf was hoisted to the top of the bank. Bannans leave and other food were given to him while this was going on.

It was thought that when the calf was free and heard the calls of his mother he would immediately run into the jungle, but what he did was to follow the rangers, asking with outstretched trunk for more little bits. They took sticks and beat him, while pushing him towards the jungle. Then they boarded their boat and paddled to the other side of the river. As soon as the calf saw that he was alone he climbed to the top of the bank. Then, as though hearing for the first time the calls of his mother, he turned towards the bank and ambled off with tail swinging to disappear into the green depths of the jungle.—London Times

First In Canada

Mohammedan Mosque In New Being Built In Edmonton

Work has started in Edmonton on the first Mohammedan mosque ever built in Canada. The structure, dedicated to the worship of Allah and the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad, will cost about \$6,000 and will be open in November. There are about 2,000 Mohammedans in Canada, including 250 in Alberta and 150 in Edmonton alone, members said.

Parents in Tibet select the bridegroom and the wedding day for their daughter without her knowledge and consent, and the surprise is sprung on her at the last moment.

The plant known as jack-in-the-pulpit is dioecious, meaning that it bears stamens on one plant, and pistils on another.

BRITISH INFANTRY UNDERGOES STRENUOUS TRAINING

The United States Patent Office first granted a patent on aluminum in April of 1888.

Tree Planting Part Of Rehabilitation Plan For Western Prairie Farms

The Value Of Symbols

Flag Of Its Substitute Has Always Inspired Fighting Men

His Majesty the King, in presenting a new standard to the Yeomen of the Guard, has again emphasized the value of symbols to an age that has practically forgotten the original uses of these survivals in the new beauty of their essence. We have mechanized our armies and called science to our aid in the perfection of bigger and better instruments of destruction; we have forgotten how to fight like gentlemen with sword and lance; we seldom see the foe we are shooting at, but we retain our always still retain the standard.

Its only original purpose was to act as a rallying point for soldiers who might become separated in the heat of battle.

There it waves and men could see it. That is why there is such a wealth of stirring stories about the defense of the banner all through history. When the standard was down the soldier might as well beat his head—because he knew his home had been destroyed. Genghis Khan mounted a pair of horns on a pole and conquered most of the viable world under that banner. The lilies of France encouraged the banner of England and was no device you can think of that has not at some time floated boldly above the heads of fighting men.—Vancouver Province

Publicity Pays

Saskatchewan's Effort To Popularize Lignite Industry Is Having Effect

The efforts of the Government of Saskatchewan to popularize the lignite industry of the province are having far-reaching effects. Attention drawn to the industry through the efforts of the province, has resulted in an inquiry by Hon. T. C. Davis while at the Coronation last summer, the United States Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C., for an inquiry by George E. Phillips, attorney and counselor, Buffalo, N.Y., to the Department of Natural Resources for information regarding the industry. He is interested on behalf of the Government of Greece. At the first of this case several citizens testified as to the good character of the young men, but they all agreed a three months' imprisonment sentence.

Keeps People Alarmed

Business Men Say War Scare In Papers Stales Bishop

Newspapers on this side of the Atlantic are retarding business recovery by "scaring people stiff and making out that war in Europe is coming next week," declared Rev. A. E. Burnett, Anglican Bishop of Winnipeg, in an interview at Winnipeg.

"It's the newspapers over here that are keeping things back by their alarming reports," continued the bishop, just back from a trip to England. "If they stop doing that things would improve. It's that which is making everybody so unwilling to invest money."

"Everything's going wonderfully in England. The Czechoslovakian problem is a difficult one but that is the only danger spot in Europe. And as far as I can make out, the real crisis is over."

The United States Patent Office first granted a patent on aluminum in April of 1888.

Old working war horses are being bought and put to pasture in England.

A pound of steel is worth \$60.00 when made into watch springs.

Tree planting, with the object of improving living conditions on prairie farms and of providing protection for gardens and crops against the erosive and drying effects of high winds, is being undertaken as part of the program under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

These forest nursery stations are located at Indian Head, Sask., and Subiawan, Sask. This service has been provided at Indian Head since 1931, and at Subiawan since 1934. More than 100,000 seedlings of 1937 to 1938, over 133,000,000 tree seedlings and cuttings have been distributed from these stations to between 90,000 and 65,000 farmers. Under the rehabilitation program this service is being extended to include the following: (1) Forestry Sub-stations, (2) Agricultural Improvement Sub-stations, and (3) Field Experiment Stations.

With regard to the District Experiment Sub-stations, special assistance is granted for tree planting for 1938 and 1939. This service has been provided at Indian Head since 1931, and at Subiawan since 1934. More than 100,000 seedlings of 1937 to 1938, over 133,000,000 tree seedlings and cuttings have been distributed from these stations to between 90,000 and 65,000 farmers. Under the rehabilitation program this service is being extended to include the following: (1) Forestry Sub-stations, (2) Agricultural Improvement Sub-stations, and (3) Field Experiment Stations.

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BREN MACHINE GUN CONTRACT IS DEFENDED

Ottawa.—A statement issued under the authority of Defence Minister Mackenzie stated the Bren machine gun contract, awarded last March to the John Inglis Company of Toronto, was for \$600,000, and a maximum profit of 10 per cent on the Canadian share of the contract of \$207,000.

The statement referred to an article in the current issue of Maclean's magazine by Lieut.-Col. George A. Drew. Col. Drew gave the value of the contract as \$8,000,000, and stipulated the maximum profit as \$457,000. The minister's statement comments on other statements which the article emphasizes.

The minister's statement recalls his House of Commons speech of Feb. 14, when he suggested that all defence department contracts be referred to the public accounts committee of the house for examination. He deals with the work of Major James Hahn, promoter of the John Inglis Company. In interesting the British war office in the possibilities of manufacturing the Bren gun in this country, and explains how the major's proposals were also reviewed by the national defence department and by the inter-departmental committee on control of profits.

The British and Canadian contracts are identical. The minister's statement says, and were given priority to the policy of establishing "shadow factories" as a means of developing reserve manufacturing resources against an emergency.

Mr. Mackenzie says the estimated saving to the Canadian government is more than \$1,300,000, when compared with what it would have cost if Canada had not entered into the contract for the Bren gun in conjunction with a similar contract entered into at the same time by the British government.

Commenting on the periodicals' claim that Col. Drew's statements are based on departmental records "as of Aug. 5," the minister says that "no legitimate access to departmental records" had been had by Col. Drew or by anybody purporting to represent him."

Aircraft Mission

Negotiations Are Reported To Be Nearing Completion

Ottawa.—Negotiations between Canadian aircraft manufacturers and the British air ministry's mission are approaching completion and there remain only a few finishing touches to be put to the proposals discussed during the past month.

The British envoy, Air Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, Sir Hardman Lever, F. Huxley and J. H. Bell were in consultation with Major-General L. R. LaPine, deputy minister of national defence. No statement was forthcoming.

Discussions with the Canadian aircraft industry have occupied nearly a month, during which efforts have been directed towards erecting an industrial structure in Canada capable of handling orders for aircraft and engines for the British air ministry. What form this would take, who would direct it, and how it would be financed and operated were the most difficult questions.

The plan contemplated establishment of a "parent company" in which all the present aircraft producers would have equal interest. This company would operate one, or possibly two, assembly plants, and its other function would be to farm out among the constituent companies the contracts received from the British government.

Esimo Diet

Says White Men Are Ruining Teeth Of Natives

Edmonton.—The white man is "making a good job of ruining the Eskimo's teeth," Dr. Roy H. Ellis, assistant professor of clinical dentistry at the University of Toronto, said here after arriving by plane from Akavik, N.W.T.

Eskimos who live on dried fish and dried meat have fine teeth but those who subsist on white man's food have the same dental troubles as white men, Dr. Ellis said.

Italy Starts Census

Rome.—Italy has started her special census of Jews. Questionnaires more than a year ago were distributed to all Jews and "suspected Jews" with the admonition that there would be severe penalties for those evading the census or giving false information.

Extend Welcome

Lord and Lady Stanley Entertained At Private Luncheon In Ottawa

Ottawa.—A formal welcome from the government of Canada was given Lord Stanley, British secretary of state for the Dominion, and Lady Stanley, by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, host at a private dinner at the Ottawa Club.

Guests included Lord Gowrie, governor-general of Australia, returning from a three-month visit to England; Sir Edward Ellington, British air marshal; and Wing Commander Robb of the British mission now supervising construction and air training facilities in Canada.

Miss Jenny Morris, making a tour of Canada for a series of reunions with veterans who found shelter and friendship at her "mother's" hotel for soldiers in London during the war, also attended.

Ottawa guests included former Conservative leader R. B. Bennett and his successor, Hon. Dr. J. Manion and Mrs. Manion; Sir Francis Flood, British high commissioner in Canada, members of the diplomatic corps in Ottawa, and members of the government.

The dominions' secretary and his party, including Lord Stanley and two sons, left for Toronto, where he will open the Canadian National Exhibition.

Preference On Wheat

Has Given Canada British Advantage On Shipment Market

Rice. At a luncheon in Ottawa—Delegates to the international conference of agricultural economists expressed belief that removal of Canada's wheat preference in the United Kingdom market would have no appreciable effect on the Dominion's wheat sales in the United Kingdom.

Dr. Charles F. Wilson, chief wheat statistician in the Dominion bureau of wheat, said that the British wheat preference had given the Dominion a slight advantage in the British market. What disadvantage existed was felt chiefly by Argentina, the Danubian countries, and the United States within the past year.

Will Winter In North

Second Trip English Archaeologist Has Made To Arctic

The Pas, Man.—G. W. Rowley, 25-year-old archaeologist of Manchester, England, passed through The Pas today to spend the winter in the northern shores of Melville Peninsula, about 700 miles north of Churchill.

Rowley, making his second trip into the far north, said he considered the Eskimo diet of raw meat was unhealthful. He is making the expedition on behalf of Cambridge University of which he is a graduate. "One must eat at least a little of the meat raw to avoid scurvy," the young archaeologist said. "It is really very good, especially if frozen."

Wireless Stations Planned

Work To Begin Immediately At Edmonton And Yellowknife

Edmonton.—Capt. W. R. "Wop" May, divisional superintendent of Canadian Airways Ltd., announced here work would begin immediately on construction of two high-powered, low-wave wireless stations at Yellowknife, N.W.T., and Edmonton.

All company planes are being equipped with wireless sets and the Yellowknife station will be able to communicate with them in all parts of the north.

Baden-Powell III

Friends Uneasy Over Poor Health Of Boy Scout Head

London.—Friends of Lord Baden-Powell, 78-year-old founder and head of the Boy Scout movement, expressed uneasiness over his health, poor for some time.

Lord Baden-Powell, who sailed from Antwerp for Liverpool after a trip to Norway, was unable to attend a reception organized by Belgian Boy Scouts because he was unwell.

Judge To Retire

Calgary.—Associated with the bench and bar in Alberta since 1899, Judge Edward Penn McNeill, judge of the district court of southern Alberta at Calgary, will retire Dec. 23, when he will be 75 years old—the age limit for judges.

Compromise Proposal

Washington.—An informed person said the State Secretary Hall had proposed to Mexico a compromise solution of differences over Mexican expropriation of American-owned agrarian lands.

Lost Russian Explorers

Convinced That Eskimos Actually Saw Craft Disappear

Barrow, Alaska.—A searching party returned from another fruitless hunt for the lost Russian Transpolar plane, but members said they were convinced Eskimos actually saw Sigmund Levanevsky's craft disappear near Oukuk a year ago.

The party, headed by Dr. Horst P. Kellens of Delaware, Okla., made the search after erecting a monument near here to the late Wit Rogers and Wiley Post, plane crash victims.

Rev. F. G. Klempner of Barrow, who accompanied Kellens and party to Oukuk, said they dragged waters where natives reported seeing a plane vanish last August, but the search was handicapped by bad weather and insufficient equipment.

We spoke to many Eskimos who claim they heard the plane's motor," Rev. Mr. Klempner reported. "They story appeared air-tight in answer to the question of whether the explorers disappeared on a flight from Moscow, Aug. 13, 1937."

CHINESE-U.S. AIR LINER SHOT DOWN BY JAPANESE

Hong Kong.—One of five known survivors of 19 persons aboard a Chinese-U.S. States-owned airliner described the terror and shooting of the occupants when Japanese pursuit planes forced down and machine-gunned the passenger craft on the south China coast.

The large land plane, carrying two women and a baby, and 11 men as passengers and a four-man crew, was forced to alight on a small river between Canton and Macao.

H. L. Woods, of Winfield, Kansas, the pilot, reported Japanese airmen riddled the airliner as it sank. Besides Woods, the known survivors are his wireless operator, Joe Loh; a passenger, C. N. Lee, and two unidentified passengers. All on the plane except Woods were Chinese.

Loh said two Japanese planes opened fire on the airliner shortly after it took from Hong Kong. The pilot veered south from his westward course to shake off the attackers. Later five pursuit planes attacked, diving close to the large plane so that it was forced to land.

Leon, who reached a Macao hospital with a bullet wound in his neck, said some of his fellow passengers were wounded while the plane was still in the air and others while they were attempting to reach shore.

The Japanese planes, after machine-gunning us while in the air, continued to go ashore where we were attempting to do so," Loh said. "The Japanese pilots seemed determined to kill everybody. Before we could really get clear of the plane the Japanese returned and machine-gunned us mercilessly."

"It was hit by a bullet in the neck which did no more than to make me run blindly under the diving planes. My impression is that many passengers never had a chance even to get out of the plane."

Pilot Woods and the Radio Operator Loh escaped serious injury. Woods was taken aboard the United States gunboat Mindanao at Macao.

Two passengers unaccounted for were prominent Chinese bankers—Hon. Sing-Loh, member of the Shanghai municipal council and president of the National Commercial Savings bank, and Hu Tse-Kong, general manager of the Bank of Communications.

EUROPEAN POLITICS "BLUFF"

Professor Ernst Barker, professor of political science at Cambridge University, is seen above as he arrived in Canada on the Canadian Pacific liner "Montreal"

Professor Ernst Barker, professor of political science at Cambridge University, is seen above as he arrived in Canada on the Canadian Pacific liner "Montreal". The Cambridge professor described European politics as a game of bluff, and thought no European country could afford a large-scale war.

Professor Barker, who had been in London, said that the British mission headed by Viscount Runciman. They appeared to want positive results by Sept. 1, field day at the Nuremberg Nazi party congress in Germany.

R. F. Ashton-Gwatkin, economic adviser to the British mission, flew to London.

There was a spirit of government optimism, attributed by the foreign office spokesman to the understanding reached at Bad, Yugoslavia, and between Hungary and the Little Entente nations of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

The Czechoslovaks regarded their understanding with Hungary—Hungary agreeing to complete a non-aggression pact with each of the three Entente nations—as an advantage gained over Germany, also courting Hungarian favor.

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Pleased With Balkan Pact

Britain Regards New Measure As Assistance Toward Peace

London.—General European affairs, including the new agreement between the Little Entente nations and Hungary, were discussed, it was disclosed, at a cabinet meeting attended by Prime Minister Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, and Sir John Simon, chancellor of the exchequer.

Official circles hailed the Balkan pact with satisfaction and did not interpret it as a diplomatic step in the face to Chancellor Hitler of Germany.

Rather they regarded it as another step to remove causes of friction in Europe, particularly in the Balkan states which often are regarded as Europe's powder keg.

The agreement between Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania, on the one hand, and Hungary on the other, was announced at Bad, Yugoslavia.

Levanovsky's craft disappeared on a flight from Moscow, Aug. 13, 1937."

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CHINA CLAIMS JAPANESE USING POISON GAS

Geneva.—The Chinese government formally charged before the League of Nations that two battalions of troops were wiped out by a Japanese poison gas attack near Chuchwang, northeast of Jichang.

The accusation was contained in a note given the league secretary by Dr. Victor Chao, Feb. 10, permanent Chinese delegate at Geneva, for the information of league council and assembly members and of the far eastern advisory committee.

The note follows: "According to a report transmitted by telegram by the command of Chinese troops in the Juchang sector in northern Kiangsi province, the Japanese who were at Chuchwang northeast of Jichang, advanced on the night of Aug. 21 as far as Tawu."

Two Chinese battalions then received the order to counter-attack and they succeeded in pushing back the enemy only to find themselves at Chuchwang. On August 22 at one o'clock in the morning the Japanese, struck by the wind direction, retreated. The Japanese used poison gas.

"With the exception of the battalion commander—who was wounded—killed 200 Chinese soldiers and two lieutenants and two soldiers—who were slightly gassed—killed 100 Chinese soldiers."

"It is held that the victims, who bled from the nose, were poisoned by the use of mustard gas."

Shanghai. Reports from a dozen sources of regular and guerrilla conflict in the Yangtze valley, the Yellow river, reached Shanghai.

Taken together, the reports showed little beyond the persistent nature of the war between China and Japan and indicated no immediate, decisive stroke for either side.

Hankow was still the pivot on which the war revolved, with reinforcements pouring in from the north, jockeying for position to strike westward above and below the Yangtze to sever two railways which meet at provincial capital, the Peiping-Hankow on the north and the Canton-Hankow on the south.

The reports of guerrilla fighting in normally Japanese-held territory illustrated the rearguard difficulties of the Japanese, the scope of the task of "pacifying" China. Much of this fighting was within 100 miles of Shanghai.

GUARANTEE TO HUNGARY IS GIVEN BY GERMANY

Berlin.—Chancellor Hitler guaranteed the inviolability of the borders of neighboring Hungary in an exchange of toasts with his guest, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, regent of Hungary, at a state dinner.

Emphasizing the centuries of friendship and co-operation between Germany and the old Austro-Hungarian empire, the chancellor said:

"This firmly-founded community based on mutually unshakable trust is of great value to both peoples now that we as neighbors through historic events (union of Germany and Austria) have found our definite national boundaries."

Admiral Horthy, in responding, stressed the three-cornered mutual friendship of Germany, Hungary and Germany and their common will for "just peace."

Horthy wished for continuation of peaceful reconstruction which unites us and our friends in safe and sound future. Our people can pursue successfully the high aim of peace based on mutual good will and justice through further close collaboration, thereby serving best their own interests and those of the rest of the world," the regent said.

Horthy visited the Hamburg shipyards on an extension of the tour which gave him a first-hand view of the German navy at Kiel and took him to the British island of Heligoland.

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goerring, who headed the reception, Hitler and Horthy strode side by side through the drizzling rain and reviewed a guard of honor. Horthy wore a full admiral's uniform and a peaked hat; Hitler was dressed in a plain brown Nazi uniform. Madame Horthy was accompanied by Frau Goerring.

Budapest.—Hungary's determination to remain neutral in the war was demonstrated on two fronts coincident with the high honors being heaped by Germany upon the regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy.

The Hungarian supreme court rejected the appeal of Major Ferenc Baidary, commander of the Hungarian Nazi party, against the three-year term imposed upon him for subversive activities. The court's decision is unmeted help.

Four Nazis and 32 employees of the capital's municipal hall system were charged with participation in the strike called recently in protest against decrees forbidding public trade fairs. The court's decision is unmeted help.

British Official Dies. Jerusalem, J. S. Moffat, British assistant district commissioner, died from five bullet wounds received during a recent attack on the administrative headquarters at Jenin.

Crashing Pitch Barrel

Falls Nine Stories In Building In Montreal And Injures Two

Montreal.—A 300-pound barrel of pitch, valued at \$200, fell nine stories in the Windsor building on Bleury street, leaving two persons injured and throwing occupants of the office building into a panic.

Workmen tarring the roof lugged the barrel up to the sixth floor, where it fell from the ninth floor up the stairs towards the roof. The heavy barrel escaped from them and tumbled down the stairs. It bounced in the air and crashed right through the marbled stair landing.

Like some aerial bomb, the pitch barrel plunked through landing after landing on its noisy career to the basement. As it burst through each floor it set off sprinkler system, drenching stairway and corridors.

Premier Jack Charny, replying a sprinkler valve on the sixth floor, was narrowly missed by the barrel. It broke above the landing he was descending and he fell to the stairs in the wake of the barrel. Charny was rushed to hospital with serious injuries to head, back, arms and legs.

The other victim was Harry Waldman, 35, partner in the Waldman Dress Company, with office in the building. He was out of the building when the accident happened, but rushed in to see if his premises had been damaged and he fell to the stairs, he dropped through the yawning hole in the first floor landing and was badly injured. Waldman was allowed to go home after treatment at hospital.

The crashing pitch barrel, the culminating action of the sprinkler system, caused a general panic among the hundreds of people employed in the building, largely devoted to garment trade factories. Police and firemen quieted the terrified job workers.

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SPANISH WAR FACTIONS MAY CONFER

The European press is greatly interested in the simultaneous appearance in Zurich, Switzerland, of Premier Legiti of the Spanish Loyalist Government, and the Duke of Alba, Spanish insurgent representative in London (right). Some newspaper reports claimed the representatives of the two warring factions had held a secret conference, but this could not be confirmed.

Has Become Important

Experts Are Busy Trying To Raise Canada's Health Standard

Study of the three V's—vitamins and vitality—is as important as instruction in the three R's of grandfathers' time, according to scientists at Ottawa's laboratory of hygiene, where experts are prosecuting an inquiry into factors in nutrition to raise Canada's health standard.

Responding to the international movement of the League of Nations at Geneva, the Hon. C. G. Power, minister of pensions and national health, has established a Canadian council on nutrition, to devote into the comparatively new field of medical research, concerning food values and their bearing on national health.

Headed by the deputy minister of pensions and national health, a council composed of economists, representatives of social service, and other bodies engaged in welfare work is undertaking an analytical examination of foods and the constituents of supplies available to the housewife in Canada.

Surveys underway in several provinces, mainly at universities, are assisted by the Canadian council, through the departments of pensions and national health, and the best brains in the field of medical research are being employed to coordinate the work and obtain scientific data which may go far to raise the nutritional value of the foods Canadians eat.

It is only 20 years since the discovery was made that a deficiency of a source of minerals—could be prevented or cured by inclusion of green vegetables and small quantities of fruit juice in the diet. It is little more than 10 years since a Japanese naval doctor found a cure, through diet, for the disease beri-beri, a plague in the Orient since before the Christian era.

Mistake The Calendar

Birds, And Plants Guess Season By Light And Not Temperature

For years a small but eager group of amateurs, chiefly in England, has cultivated the science of phenology, which means that they keep careful records of natural events which follow the seasons; just when the first leaves come out in the spring; when the first flowers bloom, when summer birds arrive or leave, the first or last dates in the fall when trees are leafless, insects vanish or pollen chokes appear. Parallel with this, professional scientists, such as Professors T. Hume Blomfield, of Hartford, and William Brown, of Alberta, have studied the phenology of just what to reach or leave their summer haunts. These natural cycles of plants, insects and birds obviously must work together, like train connections on a well planned journey. Otherwise these sometimes might be no insects to pollinate the flowers, no plants to feed the insects, no diet for the birds.

Facts from both phenologists and bird students show the signal to be not increasing coldness turns leaves red or sets the birds migrating, but shortness of the days. Weather affects this chiefly through cloudiness. Recently there have been many dark days, shortened by dismal dawns or early dunks. Thus plants or animals mistook the calendar. If the first week of August averages at first daylight as is proper for the second week, animate nature takes it to be the second week and acts accordingly. With this the frosts have nothing to do. Should they happen to be too late, the birds, early, late and pollen may be proved late, hay-fever sufferers may sneeze long as well as soon.

What He Discovered

Research Expert Lays Characteristic For The Average American

A public opinion research expert, Stanford Griffith of New York, gave these characteristics for the average American:

Gives up necessities rather than luxuries during a depression. Values personal attention by sales people 10 times more than style and 20 times more than quality.

Writes his "bad" in literature and the arts were higher than they usually are.

Cattle Experts Higher

The number of Canadian cattle exported to the British Isles during 1928, up to August 4, was 24,854, as compared with 5,520 in the corresponding period of 1927. The cattle exports to the United States up to August 4 were 29,158 beef cattle, 5,913 dairy cattle, 52,668 calves, and 55 pigs.

It is a point of honor with most farmers to pay the heaviest duty there seems to be no point of honor involved regarding the minister's salary.

Large Beaver Sanctuary

Area In Quebec Of 13,000 Square Miles To Be Set Aside

Details of a beaver sanctuary in northern Quebec on a scale never before attempted were announced by Resources Minister T. A. Cuyar. It will be a beaver farm of 13,000 square miles and the scheme has been made possible through the co-operation of Quebec and Dominion governments.

Adjoining it will be the sanctuary of the Hudson Bay Company where, for four years, beaver have been protected and which has an area of 7,000 square miles. R. H. S. Bunycastle, assistant fur commissioner of the company, has estimated it would be possible eventually to increase the beaver population in the company's sanctuary from 1,245 to 20,000.

The Dominion's sanctuary will be exclusively for the Indians. J. S. C. Watt, who has managed the company's project, will manage the Dominion's. It will be administered by the mines and resources department.

The sanctuary which the department of mines and resources will administer will extend from Rupert river south and will be almost twice as large as that administered by the company. It is expected the Dominion's sanctuary will contain about 5,000 Indians.

The department will employ at least eight chiefs of Indian families in the district to assist Mr. Watt the year round.

These Indians will ensure the project is not a failure. They will be poaching either by Indians or white trappers and will assist in counting the beaver in general supervision. It is proposed to prevent any trapping in the Dominion area until the beaver population has risen to 1,000 and then only Indians will be allowed to trap a limited number.

Used As A Balance

Japanese Net-suke Is Often Important

When a Westerner visits Japan, Mrs. Beth Comstock, West Hartford, Conn., has a collection of Japanese "net-suke." The items were acquired by her husband, the late Dr. R. H. Comstock, when they visited Japan in 1905.

A net-suke is a technically a toggle that is, it is a sort of button which may be affixed temporarily to a cord. Actually it is a bit ivory, horn, bone, metal or wood, used in the kimono sash to balance whatever the Japanese wants to carry. The Japanese, in the heraldic concept of his race, has no pockets except the ends of his sleeves. Comstock, the heraldic concept of his race, has no pockets except the ends of his sleeves. Comstock, the heraldic concept of his race, has no pockets except the ends of his sleeves.

The net-suke is carved, inlaid or painted. It is a bit ivory, horn, bone, metal or wood, used in the kimono sash to balance whatever the Japanese wants to carry. The Japanese, in the heraldic concept of his race, has no pockets except the ends of his sleeves.

No Foundation For Report

Royal Visit To Canada Next Year Not Planned

The British Press Association said it had learned officially at Balmoral Castle that there is "no truth" in the statement that plans have now been completed for a visit by the King and Queen to Canada next year.

No plans have been made whatsoever," the agency said it had been informed.

The denial followed recurrent reports that the King and Queen were contemplating a three-month trip to Canada and perhaps the United States.

Ranquet guests carry their own with them part of the report when dining with the Japanese emperor. The practice, ordained by an old Japanese custom, is followed when the emperor entertains his guests.

English is used as a native language by 220,000,000 people, or about one-ninth the total population of the world.

A butterfly's wings expand from miniature to full size within a few minutes after the insect emerges from its chrysalis.

Ontario is the source of 83 per cent. of the rubber goods including footwear, produced in Canada.

A field rat is capable of holding in its jaws a weight 3,000 times heavier than itself.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA



Historic international ceremonies took place when President Roosevelt of the United States travelled to Kingston, Ontario, to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Queen's University and to open the Thousand Islands Bridge which links Canada and the United States. Above we see President Roosevelt (center) talking to Premier Mackenzie King (left) and His Honor Albert Matthews, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario (right) shortly before the President and the Canadian Premier opened the new bridge.

For Exchange Of Ideas

International Conference Held To Discuss Correspondence Education

Men and women from Canada, the United States, Alaska, South America, Australia and New Zealand, gathered recently at Victoria for the first International Conference on Correspondence Education with between 75 and 100 delegates taking part.

Its president, Dr. R. C. Haight, deputy superintendent of the department of public instruction of Montana and chairman of the United States National Conference on Supervised Correspondence, said that as an example of the value of an exchange of ideas Canadian provinces had first concentrated chiefly on elementary work while in the United States the emphasis had been mainly on high school courses, and each country could learn by the experience of the other.

Among Canadians at the conference were: Hon. C. Drage, superintendent of education of the province of Quebec; Professor John Mattington, dean of the faculty of arts at Queen's University, Ont., and A. Ross, of the Saskatchewan department of education.

Heat And Cold On Menu

When you grouse during a heat wave this summer, consider how each day is 168 hours long and the temperature soars above 200 degrees. And the nights are of similar length, with the mercury diving as deep as 250 below zero.

Insisted On Their Share

Girl Fined Express Company Good At Making A Bargain

A girl was telling us the other day, says The New Yorker, about sending her tea set home from college by railway express, and discovering, when she opened the package, that a cup had been broken. She springs from a long line of optimists, so she went around to the company offices and put in a claim for the price of a cup and saucer. After some weeks there came reply saying that since only a cup had been broken the claim for a cup and saucer seemed unreasonable. The girl explained that cups and saucers could not be purchased separately, so she would have to replace both. Railway express thought about this for a while, then said, "Please send us the saucer."

Great Story Film

American Author Finds Plenty Of It In Canada

Corey Ford, author who finds much of his material in Canada, thinks Canadian writers in Canada, woods and the trees, according to The Press. "Here in Canada," Ford said in Edmonton, "it seems to me there is abundant material for a score of authors. Places like Jasper, Banff and the north literally bristle with stories. But up to now most of them have been written by Americans who came up here by that reason."

Money will not buy love, but it will provide a mighty good imitation.

Gearless Car

British Company To Be Formed To Promote The Invention

Plans for a revolutionary automobile without gears or clutch were presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Professor Frederick C. Lea, formerly of Sheffield University, who presented the paper, said the new method of power transmission also could be applied to planes, ships and railroad trains.

It was understood an English company was being formed to promote the invention, credited by Professor Lea to Commodore Piero Salvadori, an Italian engineer living in England.

Claims for the gearless car—since this a centrifugal pump replaces the gear box and clutch—are that it would use less gasoline, increasing tire mileage and quicken acceleration.

Professor Lea said he based his conclusion on tests of more than 45,000 miles with such an automobile.

Took Camera As Well

The North Carolina state department of education thought somebody was stealing its stamps. So Raleigh officers rigged up a camera and flash bulb outfit and connected it with the department's vault, to get an action picture of the theft. The next day more stamps were missing. Gone as well was the \$100 camera.

You can use artificial methods to fix prices, but artificial jobs for the victims.

Marketing Of Lambs

Light Unfinished Type Not Wanted By Buyer Or Consumer

Farmers are cautioned to exercise greater care in the marketing of lambs at this season of the year. Prices for good early lambs were very satisfactory until about August 1st when many farmers, no doubt tempted by prevailing prices during the last week in July, began to market lambs that should have been held on pastures for at least a month, and in many cases two months. An oversupply of poor lambs resulted in a serious drop in all lamb markets, and while the situation has partly corrected itself, the market is still sensitive to weakness if producers continue to market undesirable lambs.

As a rule lambs from the more common domestic breeds of sheep do not finish for market at farm weights under 90 pounds to 100 pounds (80 to 90 lb. at the market). Before selling lambs it is always wise to use the scales. This is particularly important at the present time so that the sale of underweight lambs may be avoided.

Good early lambs are in demand at all stockyard centers, packing plants and city markets. Lamb sales are an especial favorite in the home, at tourist centres, and in hotels and restaurants. When it is so popular, lamb is a popular meat, this means good to choice lambs from well finished carcasses. Light, unfinished lambs do not produce the kind of meat that is relished by tourists or by the Canadian people. Poor lambs are not only a waste of money to the farmer, but also a loss to the consumer. This year pastures are excellent all over the country, and in many areas put on cheaper gains than the growing lamb on good grass. All farmers can increase the value of their lambs by a closer check up in weights and marketing at the right time.

Not A New Discovery

But Idea That Flies Dislike Blue

How many times have agricultural scientists announced after lengthy research, some new cultural method to increase the value of their crops when extension men took it out among the farmers they found that the idea had already been in use for years.

An example of this came to light recently when a scientist in the United States after some ingenious experiments found that flies definitely do not like the color blue. This doctor, in studying the reaction of insects to color and light, covered a box with squares of many bright colors and found the number of flies clustered on each. Green was the favorite, attracting 18, rose drew 17, red attracted 16, blue, which attracted only one fly.

The lesson to be learned from these results was that housewives should observe their kitchen windows and the baby's crib with blue screens or curtains, or when repapering the house, blue should be the dominating color.

It is rather interesting to know that daymen in Western Quebec, at least, have been making good use of this idea for a dozen years, and possibly longer. Years ago the Family Herald representative ran across blue windows in the dairy barns among several of the milk producers of the Lacabarte area. No one could say just who started the idea, but they knew that painting the cow stable and milkhouses windows blue kept the fly nuisance definitely down to a minimum. More recently the stables at Maxwell Farm near Montreal were noticed to have blue windows. When questioned the manager said, "Our city milk inspectors insist upon it. We thought it a bit funny at first, but I'll all for it now. It does discourage the flies."—Family Herald and Weekly Star.

Substitute For Fruit

To make up for a great scarcity of fruit, the Food Ministry has urged German housewives to make extensive use of tomatoes. The tomato, the ministry points out, contains vitamins A, C and D, as well as much sulphur and calcium. Retail dealers have been asked to display posters calling attention to these food values.

Presented Priests

The Duke of Connaught, who is 88, attended the annual Commemoration Day Ceremony at the Royal Albert Orphanage at which he was presented at Camberley, Surrey, recently. He remained seated during the proceedings but gave a short address to the boys and presented the prizes.

The conventional automobile body has less wind resistance when travelling backward than when moving normally.

JAPANESE INVASION HAS PRODUCED CRACK FIGHTING MAN IN WAR-TORN CHINA



Paradoxical though it may seem, the nation that originated military science as it exists to-day has only recently raised the word of "soldier" to a honorable place in its language. Until Japan's undeclared war against China's military forces and brought millions of Chinese to arms in defense of their native land, the word "soldier" was almost a term of abuse. Twenty-five years ago the Chinese soldier in appearance was a buffoon who went to war carrying his pet bird in a cage, his favourite tea pot and an umbrella painted with an inscription designed to insult the enemy. To-day China's fighting man has become one who can take his place beside the most seasoned campaigner without loss of prestige.



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CHAPTER III.—Continued

They were nearing the more populous regions of the camp, Hammond turned to her.

"Let's be frank. You want me to get you past Sergeant Terry. Is that it?"

"That—was in my mind."

"In other words, take that extra dog team of mine, and the supplies I had intended to leave behind, and say they're your own?"

"It was just a desperate idea. To ask you to let me pretend to be the sergeant that these things were mine, drive them through and then turn them back to you."

"After that?" asked Hammond. She shrugged her shoulders.

"I spent almost my whole life in the North—until a short time ago. If the world has to come to an end—"

She halted, as though she had said too much. Hammond was silent. They reached a fork of the icy trail; one led to Hammond's tent. "Good night," she said.

A sudden wave of impulsiveness shot through Hammond. Her mind flitted had touched her shoulder.

"You've given me an idea," he announced. "Get up early to-morrow. I'll have the dogs and that sled full of stuff at the restaurant a little before daylight."

He hurried on, with her gasp of gratitude faintly following him. The next morning, in the dull gray of a moon-clouded dawn, Hammond walked to the all-but-dismantled camp with Sergeant Terry. Toboggans were packed; already team after team of dogs squatted in their harness, were spotted about the lake, the upper reaches of which led to the valley of the Caribou. There was shouting and hurried preparations.

"I see that girl's supplies came in all right last night," the sergeant said.

"Oh, yes," Hammond's voice was casual.

"Nice hitch of dogs she's got." The sergeant grinned broadly. "Well, I guess if I owned a river bed full of gold, I'd be doing the same fool things myself." Dismissing the subject, he shouted, "Hey, Annie, all set?"

More and more men—and women—with pack sacks, more dog teams, more sleds and toboggans assembled on the lake, until the foreground was black with humanity. Hammond involuntarily looked about for Jeanne Towers. She was there, and the man saw from the way she handled her sleds that she had told him no falsehood.

At last the sergeant raised his gun. The barking reverberation of the long-barreled revolver broke crisply against the sharp morning. A cheer came from a prospecter's throat, to be taken up by other men and punctuated by the high cries of women. A trapper remembered that he too had a gun, and fired it into the air. Immediately a dozen others joined him; the cries and shouts and booming of firearms rose to a thundering peak. Then as quickly came dead silence, as if these people had remembered the silent journey before them. Hammond's voice sounded crisply.

"All right, string out! Slip into the trail and start mushing. Don't try to rush—you'll be a long time getting there."

A driver yelled to his dogs. One by one, others followed. What had been an indiscriminate mass of cheer-

ing humans became a long, black, crawling line. It twisted across the lake, whirled into the valley of the Caribou which lay beyond and crawled laboriously toward the first idea of nearly two hundred miles of ice.

Two weeks later, they were still at it, moving more slowly now along an agonizing journey, broken often by slides of loosened snow in the narrow valleys, where hills rose precipitately, or where the willows thick and tangled, blocked progress until a trail could be cut through.

Everyone was tired—especially Hammond. Twice a day, he must make the line of men from one end to the other. It was hard going to-day; chinked had been blowing.

"Here, take this sled," he called, as he passed Jeanne Towers. "Use it to keep your snowshoes clear."

"Thanks, I've got one on—the sled I've just been watching for a stopping place, to change toboggans and have a general clean-up."

"My lead dog broke his trace. I think I've got it fixed."

"Hammond examined the harness. 'Looks all right,' he decided. 'We're going to camp as soon as we strike the end of this lake.'"

"And then, how far?" asked Jeanne. Hammond had heard that quarry a hundred times in the last few days.

"Oh, we're well over the worst of it. We'll have a tough time for a week after we get out of this lake country—have to hit for the plateau—the winds are pretty bad there. Then we'll drop down to the head of the line."

"How far?" the girl asked again. "Sixty miles. A man could make it in two days with a fresh team."

Hammond went on toward the head of the line.

"When do we get to the end of this lake?" asked the lead musher. A note of panic was in his voice.

Hammond turned swiftly, glancing down the line.

"Olson!" he shouted. "Take the lead sled and hold it. When you go the shore line, go into camp."

"Aye!" came the answer. Olson, with his elongated words, strode out of line, rounded those in front of him, then began to plod again. Hammond once more moved swiftly toward the rear, only to return merrily.

"The leader and stride beside him, staring back into the snow. 'Sergeant's missing,' he told Olson. 'I'll try to find 'em. If I'm not back by morning, hold camp and start out a gang look for me.'"

(To Be Continued)

Not Often Seen

The holy crown of Hungary was exposed to public view for the first time in 20 years in Budapest in honor of services held to mark the 1,000th anniversary of the death of St. Stephen, first king of Hungary.

The crown was put on view in the white marble hall of the royal palace in Buda, on the right bank of the Danube.

A source of poultry food is derived from the flesh of sharks.

Like the North?" he asked. "Something like a tomboy's happiness blazed in her brown eyes."

"Oh, I do. It's so clean."

Jack went, wondering about the remark. After a long time, he began thinking of some of the city rooming houses in which he had spent out-of-luck days; grimy windows carpeted with dirt, not on one's face, a black taste to the air.

"Better not wait too long to make camp," he shouted to one of the old-timers. "We'll get out early to-morrow on the coast."

But late that night, when the rest of the camp was snoring, Hammond saw that there was to be no crust on the morning's snow. The chinking had continued, veering slightly toward morning. Dawn was gray, lowering, cheerless. Then the wind shifted. A bit came into the air.

"Yah, we'll have snow," it was Olson, the man with the heaviest-out of luck days, Hammond had met in Prince Rupert. He paused a moment as the long line began to move.

"Yah, we'll have plenty of snow," Hammond nodded and went on. He would have a job to-day. It was hard enough keeping this line moving in the sunbaked. Morning became early afternoon. The sky grew heavier, more ominous.

"No landing!" he shouted, as the line started snow, following the noontime halt. "And no hanging back."

A sleep-shrouded man turned his head; skin raw from pelting ice

Some Curious Clocks

Town in Morocco Has Quickest One In The World

In the Swiss stand at the Paris Exhibition last year one of the most interesting features was the world's smallest watch, the size of a small Canadian cent. Switzerland has always been famous for its watches and clocks; the latest device from that country is a clock that has no face.

It has an automatic phonograph arrangement inside, and when you press a button the clock calls out "Twenty past two," or whatever the time happens to be.

Just beyond the borders of Switzerland, in Munich, a doctor has invented a stick-room clock. Here the patient presses a button, and a miniature shadow of the face of the clock is thrown on the ceiling, so that he doesn't have to crane his neck to see the time.

An even stranger clock is to be found in a remote little American town. It consists of nothing but a face, hands, and a single lever. This lever is connected to a gear which turns a column of hot water out of the earth every 38 seconds, each spot moving the hands forward just that amount.

As the power never varies by a fraction of a second the clock is always accurate.

London is to have a new clock. The honor must go of having the world's quickest "clock." One of the houses has, just out about a foot from the wall, the butt-ends of 12 beams. Precisely at each hour, an attendant comes out and places a flowerpot on the end of one of the rafters. At twelve o'clock all the pots are cleared away and the process is begun over again!

Efficiency In Air

A new type of flying wing capable of carrying a load more than 10 per cent heavier than orthodox commercial planes is being constructed at Whitney, England.

It is designed for a loaded weight of 28,000 pounds. With three engines of 1,000 horse power each, it will have a top speed of 300 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 255 miles an hour at 10,000 feet, and will carry a commercial load of 18,000 pounds. This represents 15 per cent of the loaded weight compared with 10 per cent usually obtained in the orthodox type of plane.

It will have a range of 2,760 miles carrying 20 passengers, their luggage and a crew of six.

The wing formation, which affords the lifting accommodation for passengers, is a new one. It has been shown in experiments not only to be virtually noiseless, but also to give the maximum lift at and beyond the angle of incidence required for landing. Specially shaped wing-tips are said to give a similarly delayed stall in lateral control.

Around the coast of Britain there are about 290 life-saving stations and 4,000 young volunteers of life-saving brigades, in addition to the regular lifeguard service.

Shipwrecked Sailor: "Thank Heaven! Civilization again at last!"

—Settebello, Rome

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Old Mother Earth, viewed with the astronomical looking-glass of the moon, is the brightest painted lady in the solar system.

The moon-mirror states were described at Flagstaff, Arizona, by Dr. V. M. Slipher, director of the Lowell observatory. During a total eclipse of the moon, the earth's shadow falls to hide the moon completely. Deep rays from the corona-like sunlit rim of the earth's air keep the moon just barely visible.

The astronomers, examining these rays, the moon mirrors them back to earth, find that they come from shining through the tenuous earth's atmosphere.

The earth, then, during eclipse, wears a splendid halo in the form of a ring tied around her face like a poke bonnet. The rainbow is produced by the atmosphere around her, which refracts—bends the rays and selectively absorbs, thus greatly accentuating the redish tones.

When her face is in sunlight the earth becomes one of the albinos among planets. She reflects more than 90 per cent of the light that strikes her. The astronomical term for this reflection is albedo.

Factor Being Enlarged

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THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Issued Every Thursday at
CARBON, ALBERTA

Member Alberta Division Canadian
Weekly Newspapers Association
EDOUARD J. ROULEAU,
Editor and Publisher

THEATRE

THURS., SEPT. 1

Joan Blondel & Leslie Howard

-IN-

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CHINESE MARKET THREE CROPS

The most enterprising and prosperous Chinese within the borders of Canada are those conducting market garden businesses in the Fraser River Valley of British Columbia, and, according to authorities, half the Chinese in that province are engaged in raising seventy-five per cent of the vegetable produce for the Vancouver and Victoria markets. The amazing success of their efforts is due to their own untold toil and the adoption of scientific cure of the soil. In miracle man fashion they harvest as many as three successive crops off a single plot in one season, offsetting the terrific strain on the soil with liberal applications of fertilizers.

OTTAWA — Early re-organization of the Dominion cabinet is rumored again, coupled with the likelihood that a number of the six Senate vacancies will be filled before the next session of Parliament. It is reported tentative decision has been reached on some Senate appointments, involving the retirement of certain ministers to the red chamber and the infusion of new blood in the cabinet.

Bottles and decorative tumblers are now being made with coloured labels and designs which will last as long as the glass itself. The chemist has developed a ceramic colouring material which is stencilled onto the glassware and put through a baking process where it is incorporated with the glass so firmly that even a sharp metallic instrument cannot mar the finish.

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IF EVERYBODY with something to interest you should come and ring your bell, what a nuisance it would be! Think of the swarming, jostling crowd, the stamping of feet on your porch and carpets!

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Newly-married Bride (sobbing): "And, mamma, he threw his slippers across the room at me—and they were my wedding present to him; and he told me to clear out and go to the devil!"

Mother: "You did quite right, my dear, by coming back home to mother!"

A red-haired boy applied for a job in a butcher shop. "How much will you give me?"

"Three dollars a week; but what can you do to make yourself useful around a butcher shop?"

"Anything."

"Well, be specific. Can you dress a chicken?"

"Not on \$3 a week," said the boy.

Fond Father: "This is the sunnet my daughter painted. She studied abroad, you know."

Neighbor: "Well, I was going to say I never saw a sunnet like that in this country."

Mrs. McWhusky (watching a loving couple): "It's just disgusting! I'm verra glad ye didn't mak' see a fool o' yerse!" when ye were walkin' oot w' me, Sandy."

Mr. McWhusky: "Ye maunna puidge, wife. I hadna the same provocation."

Cuthbert: Your father is most unreasonable.

Robert: Why, dear?

Cuthbert: Because he tells me not to lose sight of my object in life—and then he kicks because I call on you seven nights a week.

Virginia: Ah, so you are back?

Your hair is a perfect fright, Ruth.

Did Mr. Narrow kiss you against your will?

Ruth: He thinks he did, the big brute.

CARD OF THANKS

The Moodie family wish to thank their friends for the kindness extended to them during their recent bereavement, and for the beautiful floral tributes.

CARD OF THANKS

The U.M.W. of A. No. 7336 wish to thank all who so kindly assisted and sent floral tributes at the time of the death of the late Harry Moodie.

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